Wellesley College News

VOL. LIV | WELLESLEY, MASS., OCTOBER 11, 1945 | NO. 3

Artist Series Will Present Mr. Robeson

Robeson Will Open Series With Program of Russian Music, Negro Spirituals

Paul Robeson, distinguished singer and actor, will open the Wellesley Concert Series for 1945-46 on Wednesday evening, October 17 at 8:30 p.m. in Alumnae Hall. Mr. Robeson's concert is tbe first of the series, suspended for the past two years, which will bring to Wellesley this year such noted artists as tbe Budapest String Quartet, Robert Casadesus, and Mme. Bidu Sayao.

Mr. Robeson will present a program of Russian music by Moussorgsky, English ballads, and Negro spirituals.

Mr. Robeson is returning to tbe concert stage after playing a full season in the title role of "Othello" in New York and on the road. Born in Princeton, New Jersey, in 1898, Mr. Robeson originally planned to become a minister and sang only for pleasure. As a result his voice retains a natural quality often lost by intensive training.

At the Provincetown Playhouse in 1923 Mr. Robeson made bis professional debut as an actor in "Emperor Jones". He had been discovered by Eugene O'Neill while acting in a Y.M.C.A. play. Encouraged by friends to become a singer, he presented bis first recital in 1925 at the Greenwich Village Theatre in New York and was an immediate success.

Since 1940, Mr. Robeson has been a soloist with many of the great orchestras. Last season he sang in Lewisohn Stadium with the New York Philharmonic and at Robin Hood Dell with the Philadelphia Orchestra. Beforo the war, he toured Europe and the British Isles, and gave command performances before the royalty of Europe. His debut at Albert Hall in London was acclaimed by all of England. Each season since his return to the United Stotes he has given concerts from coast to coast.

Mr. Robeson has gained special

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Correction: Economics majors will hear Mrs. Blake McKelvey, Professor of Economics at Sarah Lawrence, October 24.

New Location Spurs Radio's Plans for '45

WBS will open its 1945 broadcasting season October 15 from a new studio in 442 Green Hall. "The new studio will allow more people to participate in better shows," states Marie Bransfield, Head of Radio. The schedule this year will include three daily shows which will run from 8:00-8:30 in the morning, 5:00-6:00 in the afternoon and 7:15-9:00 in the evening.

The radio board bas planned numerous programs this year which are intended to integrate all campus activities. Plans have been made to broadcast lectures, book reviews, and faculty-student debates. Exchange programs with Harvard and Radcliffe, a musical request program, and drama night with original presentations by the script department are part of this year's schedule. There will be a suggestion box on tbe radio board for any ideas that students have for other broadcasts.

WBS has several commercial sponsors including General Electric, which sponsors the Campus News, Gruen Watch Company, *The New York Herald Tribune*, and the RCA Victor Corporation which has loaned the Wellesley station 1200 records that can be used for tbe request show. The money gained from these advertisements will be used to improve the physical set-up of WBS. Marie Bransfield promises tbat "WBS will watcb the commercials so that they will not become unbearable."

Radio last year had over 200 members. The number has been cut this year in order to allow those who participate to have a real opportunity to do their job on a regular schedule. Four members of the radio board at-

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Mayling Soong Lecturers Will Provide Information On Far Eastern Topics

French Leader, At Buchenwald, Will Speak Here

Le Commandant Maillard, a leader in the French Underground during the war, will speak about the French Resistance movement and his internment at Buchenwald at a lecture, sposored by the Department of French, in Pendleton on October 18.

At the outbreak of tbe war, Major Maillard was mobilized as a signal officer. After a year's fighting, he was demobilized in August of 1940 at the time of the Vichy-German armistice. He immediately joined the Underground, but as a mask to his activities, obtained an official position with the Vichy Government as a police major. As a Resistance Leader, his duties, chiefly in Intelligence, consisted of the transmitting and receiving of information of German military operations.

Arrested by Gestapo

In the summer of 1943 the Gestapo became a serious threat to Maillard, so he went into hiding, travelling from one part of France to another, continuing his activities the while. Several montbs later, tbe Gestapo tried to arrest him, but the Major escaped. After this he was forced to relinquisb bis official post and work exclusively in the Resistance. He was finally arrested in February 1944 and, after being interned in several places, was ultimately sent to Buchenwald.

MAJOR MAILLARD

In an effort to make Maillard reveal valuable information, the Germans began by questioning him politely. Finding this to no avail, they resorted to beating him with horse whips and the "bath" treatment. This latter consisted of submerging the victim in a tub of water until he had almost drowned and tben reviving bim and repeating the performance. He still refused to talk.

Maillard was then deported to

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C.A. Presents Discussion Of Future Possibilities, Effects on Atomic Bomb

The future possibilities and effects of the atomic bomb were presented at the C.A. Panel Discussion last Sunday evening, October 7, at 7:30 in the Recreation Building. Speakers were Miss Louise S. McDowell, Professor of Pbysics; Mr. Henry F. Schwarz, of tbe Department of History, and Mr. Paul L. Lehmann, Associate Professor of Biblical History.

Miss McDowell gave a summary of the scientific development of the atomic bomb. She stated that its peacetime advantages would not be immediately available to the general public because of the technical production difficulties in attaining high enough temperatures to effect tbe necessary explosion, because of the difficulty in controlling the chain reaction of electrons, the expense of shielding radioactivity, government restriction, and the difficulty in obtaining uranium.

Mr. Schwarz showed that the atomic bomb would not stop future wars by mutual consent, or by frightening nations into ending war, or could be controlled by a United States monopoly. "Are the United Nations strong enough to control war?" is the key problem. "This is only possible," he said, "if the United Nations are really in agreement and are able to create a world state whera sovereignty gives way to a central government." Mr. Schwarz concluded that he felt that we are not yet wisa enougb to achieva this world state.

Presenting the theologian's point of view, Mr. Lehmann said that "the problem of the future of atomic energy is in a special sense one of religion." The hope of tho world lies in the Biblical Religion, which, he said, "is unique in that it regards the energy and sovereignty of the world as derived from the activity of a special kind of God whose will can be known and whose purpose precedes and outruns what happens to mankind."

Phyllis Roberson '46, head of the Worship Committee of C.A., introduced the speakers. A question period was held at the end of the discussion.

Fearing War in Pacific, Mr. L. K. Rosinger Studies Far East

As part of their lecture series on Japan, the Mayling Soong foundation will sponsor three talks, October 15, 16 and 17, by three Far Eastern experts, Mr. Lawrence K. Rosinger, Miss Miriam S. Farley, and Dr. Douglas C. Haring. Mr. Rosinger will discuss "The Framework of Japanese Society" Monday, October 15, at 7:30 p.m. Mr. Rosinger, whose writings and popular lectures on Far Eastern questions have earned bim a reputation as an expert in this field, received his M. A. from Columbia University in 1936 and is now completing the requirements for a Ph. D. in the Far Eastern field.

His interest in tbe Far East dates from the early 1930's following the Japanese invasion of Manchuria and he writes: "Believing that the United States migbt become involved in another war by way of the Far East rather tban Europe, I decided to specialize in Pacific affairs. I studied the history of China and Japan, learned to read Chinese so that I could use the language in research, and gave as much attention as possible to immediate Far Eastern developments."

The afternoon following his lecture, October 16, at 4:40 p.m., Mrs. Miriam E. Farley, research staff member of the Institute of Pacific Relations and member of the editorial board of Far Eastern Survey, will lecture on Japan's postwar foreign trade relations. Miss Miriam E. Farley, research cent book entitled *The problem of Japanese Trade Expansion in the Post War Situation*, and is well known for her magazine articles on Far Eastern problems.

Following Miss Farley's lecture on Tuesday, tbere will be a Forum and Mayling Soong Foundation

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Dower Freshman Praises Spirit of Jap Captives

Betty Blue, nterned hy Japs for Three Years, Tells of Experiences as Prisoner in Manila

Betty Blue '49, a Dower freshman, was interned by the Japanese at Santo Tomas for a period of three years. She believes that in order to organize thinking about our contribution to world peace everyone must be fully aware of what has gone on. Very important in this understanding is a knowledge of the treatment that tha Japanese gave to the people of the countries that they invaded and to the enemy nationals. Such knowledge gives pointers on the re-education of the Japanese people.

The following is an excerpt from a speech Betty gave about the internment camp: "The story of Santo Tomas is not a pretty one. But it is inspiring if you look behind the visible facts and feel the indomitable spirit which was the key-note of the camp. We lived for tomorrow, in Santo Tomas—for a world of tomorrows, all of them free. And the sacrifices of those internees will never be in vain if wa can only succeed in building a peace which will insuro freedom of thought and action, to men for the remaining gonerations of the world.

BETTY BLUE '49

"The Japanese entered Manila on January 2. They immediately starting rounding up enemy nationals. They had the addresses of all Americans and went around with army trucks collecting them. They were given 15 minutes to get ready and were told to prepare for three days. We stayed

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Unique Traditions Born And Flourish in Quad Air

Novel Beebe Housewarming Erratic Elevators, Add To Happy Atmosphere

by Dot Mott '48

It was just a miserable cigarette butt, glowing, of course, but nevertheless miserable. It was also just an old iron grating. But the grating happened to cover an air shaft in Beebe Hall where last Tuesday evening someone dropped a lighted cigarette. (Before proceeding any further let it be understood that no one was maimed in any way and that the damage was inconspicuous.)

Ten minutes after the fatal act the living room was filled with smoke whicb later permeated the upper regions, including the elevator shaft. Bewildered Beebeites dashed frantically around in search of valuables, much impressed with the realism of Mrs. Rhett's fire drills. Flames licked over the grating, for sadly enough, no one could operate the extinguisher. (One army sergeant returning to the Well after an evening at Beebe reported that the "house was on fire and the stupid females didn't know how to work the carbon-dioxide extinguisher." (Wo are inclined to term this masculine prejudice.)

The Army to the Rescue

A frigbtened sophomore scurried to the third floor in searcb of water, filled a leaky waste basket which soaked the stoirs on the way down, and handed Mrs. Rhett an empty vessel. At last the blaze was quelled by the skill of a very understanding soldier, and Beebe dwellers made their way to bed tbrough smoke filled halls. It took a lot of persuasion to induce one skeptical sophomore to return to her room from her strategic position of safety in a blanket on the grass.

Fires, however, are just a part of the long and glorious Quadrangle legend. Cazenove has been known to combust at least once a year ever since its founding in 1905, just one year after Pomeroy. Beebe and Shafer were built in 1908 and 1909.

Rich in tradition is Shafer Hall which started its career as a sand-pile. The first wedding reception ever to be held in a college house was given in Shafer last spring. And most sacred of all to Shaferites is their mullein plant. According to the mullein myth, after the fire in old College Hall Miss Lewis, then Head of House at Shafer, rescued the portrait of a mullein plant. This she brought back to Shafer, and hung in a prominent spot. Now all new house members are duly initiated into the sacred "mullein family".

Snowballs and Baseballs

Informality and friendliness are keynotes in the Quadrangle. In winter, house snowball battles add excitement to the afternoons.

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Member
Associated Collegiate Press
Distributor of
Collegiate Digest
REPRESENTED FOR NATIONAL ADVERTISING BY
National Advertising Service, Inc.
College Publishers Representative
420 MADISON AVE. NEW YORK, N. Y.
CHICAGO · BOSTON · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO

WELLESLEY, MASS., OCTOBER 11, 1945

Published weekly, September to June, except during examinations and school vacation periods, by a board of students of Wellesley College. Subscriptions two dollars per annum in advance. Single copies six cents each. All contributions should be in the News office by 12 noon Monday at the latest, and should be addressed to Mary Alice Cullen. All advertising matter should be in the business office by 11:00 A. M. Saturday. All Alumnae news should be sent to the Alumnae Office, Wellesley, Mass.

Entered as second-class matter, October 10, 1919, at the Post Office at Wellesley Branch, Boston, Mass. under the act of March 8, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rates of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 1, 1917, authorized October 20, 1919.

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HAIR NETS

It was with some surprise that we returned to college this fall for our first semester of peace since 1941, and discovered that hair nets and aprons were still standard equipment for the Wellesley girl. Whatever else we may have expected of peacetime Wellesley, it was not waiting on and bell duty. Since the system of student help, as we understood it, had been initiated as a wartime measure, to fill in while domestic servants worked at war jobs, it seemed reasonable to assume tbat victory would be bailed by the discontinuance of dormitory work.

The simple fact is tbat the war has not brought with it the immediate end of the domestic labor shortage. Extra maids are still virtually impossible to find. The problem is not merely tbat of bringing the staff up to its prewar number, the inauguration of the 40-hour week for domestic help means that an even greater number of maids than employed previously will be needed before the vollege can dispense witb student belp.

Realizing that student interest in the question of dormitory work is strong, College Council will meet in open session tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 in Z.A. to examine the problem. It is hoped that students whose views up to now have found expression only in private dormitory sessions will bring their constructive suggestions to the meeting.

ATOMIC AGE

Our country is overwhelmed at being the initiator of the atomic age. Statesmen and scientists are earnestly attempting to determine the nature of our responsibility. The recent C.A. faculty discussion upon the subject contributed the observation that the problem which faces us today is the question that has arisen with each new power development of history—namely the relation of sovereignty to power.

Our statesmen, sovereigns of the power of our nation, have suddenly been presented by science with a great new force, which they are loath to relinquish. The scientist's point of view is that his discoveries, once he has claimed credit for them, belong to mankind. This principle has been the basis of the rapid progress of science. Rather than having all countries struggle along parallel lines, scientists have worked from the total existing information. Scientists realize that since the previous scientific knowledge of all countries has been on a par, if one nation can discover a new bomb, with effort all other nations can discover it too. Many feel that for one nation to treat other nations with fear and distrust by withholding a secret, will simply generate in the others a corresponding distrust, and will spur them to fiendishly developing similar bombs of their own. In this event any spirit of cooperation will dissolve, for each nation will view its new bomb as a means of protecting itself in a world of force.

The atomic bomb, compared to previous power inventions, represents an advanced technical skill of man. As he develops new powers man's question is whether or not his new technical insight is accompanied by equally advanced political, economic, and social insights. Pessimists who ascertain tbat man's technical mind has far out-run his humanistic mind foresee only a series of increasingly destructive world explosions. Optimists somebow find in recent international events, even in the attitude of the disrupted London Conference, a hope that a political understanding will balance the new scientific development of power. No balance could be completely adequate, for if men were already sufficiently matured for the atomic age, tbere would be no problem about the bomb. It would fall into a natural place. But tbe atomic bomb is the very beginning of .tbe so called atomic age and we are likewise tbe first people of that age.

The optimist feels that we are now past tbe period of history when we acted upon ideals staking our hope on their complete fulfillment, and then when the ideals were not achieved, abandoning them altogether. We have reached the era when men will act upon ideas aware that by so acting they will not attain the perfect, but will at least better wbat they have. This seems to have been the spirit underlying recent international agreements. It is in this spirit that we must face problems of a new power. Little progress and possible digression would seem to be the result of attempting to hoard what cannot be hoarded.

WHO DO YOU BLAME?

Germany will starve this winter. Throughout Europe thousands of men, women, and children will die of malnutrition. Dr. Gezork's lecture last week shocked many of us out of our complacent illusion that the war is over, and with it extreme human suffering. Our first reaction is to look around for someone to blame for this "appalling" situation.

In the case of Germany we turn an accusing eye toward the Russians. They, we are told, have been methodically removing all Germany's food supplies, livestock, and tools of production, and transporting them to Russia. Unjust, inhuman, we say. But who are we to sit in judgment on the Russians? We didn't see our homes looted and burned. We didn't have the clothing snatched from our backs, the food from our mouths to clothe and feed our enemies. We were not left to freeze and starve. We may not condone Russia's policy, but unless we can say in humility that we would do differently, we are not in a position to condemn.

Or is our own government to blame? Why are they not sending enough food to Europe? Actually enormous quantities of food are being sent and will continue to be sent. But does it ever occur to us that our government is the voice of the people? We don't want to see Europe starve, we say, yet in the next breath we complain that rationing has not been lifted, that we can't buy all the peace time luxuries. "After all the war *is* over," we complain.

Once upon a time while we were still fighting to win the war there was a great man who asked, "If we win the war can we also win the peace?" And can we win the peace while America greedily shouts for nylon stockings and steak every Sunday, drowning out Europe's feeble cry for bread?

Beyond the Campus

By Ginny Guild

Amidst the nightmare of domestic disorder and the rumbling noises from Europe, this column chooses to pull an ostrich act for this week and bury its head in the faits accomplis of the occupation of Japan. Even there the sand in the eyes is not as soothing as a more accurate metaphor would have it—the U. S. S. R. has brought a few things to our attention lately—and certainly the progress of MacArthur is no less vital to us simply because of its comparatively calm sweep onward at the moment.

Some comprehensive economic measures have been taken. All currency dealings and foreign trade have been made subject to Allied control. Twenty-one banks have been seized for liquidation. We have laid a stern hand upon wages, prices and rationing. The Japanese Army and Navy have been told to relinquish supplies of clothing, food and equipment for the relief of the suffering civilian population. Our headquarters have set up extensive and intensive devices to reconvert the war machine of Japan into a dispenser of peacetime consumer goods and special export products such as tea, silk, leather and the familiar curios of the five-and-ten on up.

Spread Democracy

Along the line of re-education to accompany the economic reforms, American censorship has taken over, and the army has come up with a plan to spread the gospel of democracy. Especially along political lines, encouraging effort has been made. The militaristic clique, the Black Dragon Society and the State aspects of the Shinto religion have been ordered dissolved. MacArthur has demanded the re-establishment of all civil liberties, has done away with secret police and has released political prisoners.

These are the sane, methodical actions of General MacArthur who is going about the occupation of Japan with his customary dispatch. The psychological changes that are taking place are less elementary and are subject to speculation. For one thing, the western mind is not generally capable of sympathy with the practice of emperor worship. Our reaction, for example, to the visit of tbe emperor to General MacArthur, which was in Japanese tradition a striking indication of humility, was one of wariness and confusion. We are not used to doffing our dignity in a matter which is, or is like, a religion to us, and so it seems suspicious that the emperor and his people could suffer such a seemingly abrupt change of heart. We are led to doubt their sincerity certainly, and in that, the ultimate success of the occupation. We have uneasy thoughts about potential knives in our backs.

Cannot Understand Emperor Worship

On the other hand, it is so hard for us to grasp the feeling that the Japanese reputedly have for their emperor that we may fondly conclude that they really never meant it at all. One wonders why they were not quicker to repudiate the whole myth. Some people who have lived in Japan feel that the Japanese went through tho formalities of emperor worship more out of an "anything to please" quirk in the national character than one of deep religious conviction. These same people conclude that the apparent submission of the Japanese to a complete shake-up in their religion as well as their politics may be sincere. They are used to disorder and shift; they have a more philosophic outlook on change than we.

On the other hand, there is no nation which possesses a more singular ability to be taken for a ride than our own. Despite our relief at so-far-so-good, we may as well all pray that our occupying troops grow eyes in the backs of their heads while they sit softly but firmly in Japan.

FREE PRESS

The Editors do not hold themselves responsible for statements in this column.

All contributions for this column must be signed with the full name of the author. Initials or numerals will be used if the writer so desires.

Contributions should be in the hands of the Editors by noon Saturday. Owing to space limitations, letters should be limited to two hundred words.

Dear Editor:

With the time of society elections almost at hand once again, we are disturbed to think of the disappointment and unhappiness tbat many of the applicants will experience. Even more, we are disturbed by the lack of interest of the student body as a whole regarding the activities of last year's investigating committee. It would appear that this issue has been pigeon-holed by the student body. Such apathy is more than anti-climatic after the stimulating inquiries and proposals which excited discussion last year.

There are those of us who have been keenly disappointed by the apparent disappearance of this issue from the campus. Where have you gone, O Issue?

Mary Dirlam '46
Betty Larson '46
Jane Carman '46
Doris Bieringer '46

To whom it may concern:

There was published in *News* a request for applications in written form, from those interested in serving on the Student Education Committee. The general student body has, it is hoped, more than just perfunctory interest in such matters. This letter is an attempt to make known a situation that existed last year; one that has discouraged a number of vitally interested persons from even submitting their names to the committee this year. We hope that our criticisms will be understood, not as vindictive bitterness or personal affront to the members of the committee, but as an honest endeavor to give constructive help.

It must be remembered that a student committee of this sort has more than simply a job to do. It should, because of its very nature, reflect the predominant student attitudes and opinions about that job. Large discussion groups are generally recognized as unwieldly, but certainly the size of last year's group was abnormally small for the body of opinion it represented. Not only was the committee's size a subject of question, but the fact that it was an appointed body did not meet with complete approval. It is felt by a great many that a group delegated to discuss possible changes in policy and curriculum should either be elected, or the seats competed for by answering a few essay questions designed to indicate the interest and scope of tbe applicants background.

As outsiders who wished to express an opinion, we found it almost impossible to contact the committee last year. We soon gave up hope of being allowed to so much as sit in on a meeting. Arrangements for informal discussions with the members of the committee invariably fell through, because the members had other commitments that interfered even when our "coke dates" were planned far in advance. The one meeting we chanced to have with a member was most frustrating. Unrelated matters were dangled before our minds for consideration, only for us to find later that those matters had been fully discussed and committee opinion resolved before our meeting with the member. Thus, there was a college organization in whose work we were extremely interested, yet with which we could not gain so much as a speaking acquaintance.

If we were denied that chance, we were at least granted a reading acquaintance through the committee's report published in *News*. The completion of such a task, the setting down of the synthesis of its discussions during the whole year, deserves commendation, and certainly demonstrated the sincerity of the members. Yet this report pointed up the lack of basic policy to guide the solutions offered. A group such as the Student Education Committee should not be merely a reproduction of the dormitory bull sessions which rarely reach a constructive level. The problems we face at Wellesley are not unique. Schools throughout the United States are finding similar unrest among students, faculty, and administrative boards. Yet, the major Wellesley gripes, required courses, fields of concentration, methods of presenting material, the

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Mr. Lantzeff Tells Life From Russia to America

In His Varied Career He Has Studied, Travelled, Been Teacher, Farmer, Militia Man, Electrician

Mr. George V. Lantzeff, Associate Professor of History remarked, with a slight twinkle in his eye, that he was reluctant to review his life because he felt it should be left in darkness. He did, however, consent to face the spotlight and reveal the amusing and interesting moments in his career.

Born in Poland of Russian parents, Mr. Lantzeff moved to Vladimir, Russia, when he was 13, where he graduated from secondary school. After enrolling in the University of Moscow, he took up medicine, "plunging my very first year," he said, "into the study of the human anatomy."

Here, he shared an apartment with four persons, three other freshmen and a skeleton. Mr. Lantzeff declares that his fellow colleagues had as little medical knowledge as he, and that for quite a while they were under the impression that they were rooming with a gentleman skeleton. One day, however, a Junior came to call and after a careful examination proclaimed that the students were harboring the remains of a lady in their apartment. Every night thereafter, Mr. Lantzeff and his friends covered the lady skeleton discreetly with a sheet.

Following the general strike of professors and students in Moscow, because of the reactionary policies of a new Minister of Education, he resumed his studies at the University of St. Petersburg, where he took up engineering. Disappointed in this field, he transferred his interests to history and philology. "It was here," said Mr. Lantzeff, "that I came under the influence of Professor Platonnod, whose remarkable lectures on Russian history determined my life interest." He numbered also among his professors at St. Petersburg Professor Vasiliev, who recently retired from the University of Wisconsin, and Professor Rostovtsev, now at Yale University.

The Bolsheviks came into power one month before his graduation in December, 1918. Because of strict censorship, the newspapers were not allowed to print the murder of the notorious Rasputin. Mr. Lantzeff reports that he learned this news by detecting a code in an editorial which otherwise had no meaning. Reading the first letter of every line, he found "Rasputin is dead."

During the Revolution, he was

MR. GEORGE V. LANTZEFF

interested in "mixing up in places where he had no business to be." In its first days, he was a member of the Student Militia, organized to keep order in the street. The government had been overthrown, but the people were still out of hand, looting, breaking windows and raiding liquor stores. "But to my regret," said Mr. Lantzeff, "there were no exciting accidents." As were most of the other students, he was hoping for democracy, and was gradually disappointed as the liberal government showed its ineptitude and collapsed.

Given an opportunity to come to America and study new methods of education here, Mr. Lantzeff arrived in San Francisco in January, 1919, just after he had received his Bachelor of Arts Degree at St. Petersburg. Finding that after two weeks his money was "melting away," he went to work on a farm in California, where he "painted fences, harvested alfalfa, rode horses, became an expert in electrical appliances and had a glorious time." Mr. Lantzeff says that he was at once impressed with American "gems of wisdom," such as "mind your own business," "take it easy," and "keep smiling."

While obtaining his Master's Degree at Stamford University, Mr. Lantzeff had a "terrible time" with the language. "On one occasion," he said, "a professor spied me and asked me to give a definition of 'genius'. My throat became dry, my face red and embarrassed as I answered his question, which would have been difficult even if I had known English. Once in a seminar, I noticed that suddenly all the girls looked down and all the boys began to giggle. Later someone explained that in unluckily mispronouncing a word, I had given it an unfortunate connotation."

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Quad -

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With the first robin comes that ageless custom, after-supper baseball games. At one time stepsinging echoed each evening from Quad walls. There must be something just a little special to this particular spot on campus, for wasn't the Navy in Caz?

All Seniors owe their breakfasts-in-bed after Senior Prom to Quadites who innovated the custom. No matter where one lives, whether in stately Tower, or modern Munger, she will recognize that there is a certain Quadrangle air, which is connected with practice hoop-rolling in the spring, roller skating in March, even the coal dust, or the Beebe elevator which has an annoying habit of stopping in between floors. Quadites are convinced that there is an inimitable Quad spirit. Who minds the original paint peeling off walls in Beebe closets, or the outmoded Shafer plumbing system? As one head of house aptly put it, "We may have our little difficulties, but we love our old houses."

All Types of
NEW EXCITING CLOTHES
Cottons, Pastels, Wools, Silks
SUITS and COATS
Charge Accounts Welcome
BUY EARLY
Sigrid's

Laura Loomis Discusses Work Of Wm. Caxton

"The bookshops were really a democratizing force centuries before people began writing of the specific term democracy," Mrs. Laura Hibbard Loomis, former Professor of English Literature at Wellesley, pointed out in her lecture entitled "Medieval London Bookshops," October 9. Mrs. Loomis discussed principally the work of William Caxton, the first English printer of the century, and Chaucer, Mallory, and other medieval authors in connection with Caxton.

Since Monday, books from the Laura Hibbard Loomis Collection of Medieval Literature have been displayed in the library. This display will continue through October 15. In 1944 the Class of 1905 created a fund for the collection. By the provision of this fund Mrs. Loomis' friends intend to accomplish several things. They wish first of all to provide a focus of interest in books of her field. They feel that when a library has good resources for study in a given field both teachers and students will attend the college where such books are; and that all interested in the field will contribute to increase the collection. The plan of the library is not to buy collectors' items, or books of mere physical beauty, but to secure studies essential to the work of faculty and students. Volumes added through the use of the fund and from selections made by Mrs. Loomis and her husband include the following:

Freedom and Equality For the Spanish Women Will Be Lecture Topic

Spanish women's fight for freedom and equal rights will be the theme of the lecture entitled "Progreso en el Mundo Hispanico" to be given by Senora Justina Ruiz-de-Conde of the Department of Spanish, Friday, October 12, at 4:40 in Pendleton Hall.

In Spanish Senora Ruiz-de-Conde will discuss the difficulties felt by all Spanish-speaking women in obtaining sufficient education to enable them to take an active part in politics, law, medicine and engineering in their countries. Because of the current Spanish idea that woman's place is in the home, there is little opportunity for Spanish women to be educated. In Spanish high schools and universities, which are all co-educational, the attention is given to the men who, prejudiced against careers for women, make every effort to discourage the few who are lucky enough to gain admission to an institution of higher learning.

Promotion of educational facilities for women in Spain and Spanish America, Senora Ruiz-de-Conte will point out, would give recognition of their capability as people who should have the privilege and freedom which are rightfully theirs.

Dr. Rupert Emerson's lecture on the purpose and functions of UNRRA, scheduled for today, has been postponed until Thursday, October 25, at 3:30 in Pendleton Hall.

"Concepts" Will Be Subject of Sigma XI Talk

Miss Edna Heidbreder, Chairman of the Department of Psychology, will present the annual Sigma Xi lecture at 8:00 p.m. in Pendleton Hall, October 22. "How Do We Know?" the title of the lecture, will be a report on her study of the "attainment of concepts" during the past few years.

Miss Heidbreder has published several articles on both the experimental and the theoretical aspects of her research. She has also submitted reports to groups in the psychology departments of many leading universities and colleges. Her lecture to the college will be a non-technical discussion of her studies.

Sigma Xi is a national honorary scientific society with membership based on research. Each year a member of Sigma Xi on the faculty presents a lecture on a particular field of interest and research.

Work of Budding Poets Sought in Contest Held By Poetry Association

The National Poetry Association invites Wellesley students to submit manuscripts for the Annual Anthology of College Poetry. Closing date for the submission of entries is November 5. There are no charges or fees. Each poem must be written or typed on one side of a single sheet, and must have the author's name, home address and college. All manuscripts should be sent to the National Poetry Association, 3210 Selby Avenue, Los Angeles 34, California. As space is limited, more favorable consideration is given by the judges to shorter poems.

Society Teas Will be Held For '46 '47

Several Society Invitations Teas were held today, October 11, and more are scheduled for 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. Friday, October 12 in the society houses. This is the last round of parties for juniors and one-society seniors before initiation invitations are issued.

Alpha Kappa Chi, Zeta Alpha, and Shakespeare served tea today, and Phi Sigma, Agora, and Tau Zeta Epsilon will have their parties on Friday. The societies will send invitations to those who express their interest in membership by filling out application blanks at the Information Office before 4:30, Monday, October 8. Seniors who applied last year need not fill out a new application unless the order of their preference is changed.

These applications, together with the votes of the societies, are received by the Central Committee, composed of one senior member from each society and Miss Kathleen Elliott, staff chairman, who serves without voting privilege. No applicant is placed in a society which does not vote for her, nor in any society to which she does not apply. Central Committee members are pledged to absolute secrecy so that any applicant may state the reasons for her choice frankly and fully. There is an absolute academic standard for eligibility, approved by a committee of the faculty, and a good citizenship standard as well.

Society membership costs about forty dollars for the first year, when the expense includes the initiation fee and the cost of the pin. Each society has a limited alumnae fund available to students who feel that they cannot join a society because of inability to meet the expense incumbent upon membership. A student is expected to make a statement to that effect on her application card, if she feels that it will be necessary for her to apply for such help.

Each society is limited to a membership of 35. The same order of procedure will be followed this year in taking new members as has been followed in the past, although a committee on the reorganization of societies has been studying the situation to discuss plans for change.

Anne Starr
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THE PEREGRINATING PRESS

Miss Onderdonk was calling the roll on the first day of Philosophy 214. When she came to Miss Ricketts, there was a notable silence.

"Miss Ricketts?" queried the hopeful professor. Still silence.

"Miss Ricketts?" she repeated persistently. "Does anyone know anything about Miss Ricketts."

From the depths of the back row came the answer. "Miss Ricketts will be late. She's ill and married."

* * *

A house president was approached by one of her subjects on the night of the Cray Book test. It developed that said subject wished to go to Boston, and was asking the president what she would do. Asked the president, "Do you absolutely bave to go to Boston? Is it imperative—or just a date?"

* * *

Roger, of Noanett, announced that tbe first two trunks to arrive last week were owned by Miss Sharp and Miss Dull respectively. (At least tbat's better than last year when U. Ketchem and U. Cheetem gained first places).

Then, there's the letter that arrived addressed to Mr. Claflin Hall.

A science major wben asked by Mr. Procter why sbe chose her field, hastily replied, "Oh, I might have to support a husband someday."

Two girls who were staying at a Master's house at Yale went down early Sunday morning. Purpose: to ask the Master's wife how much the rooms cost.

* * *

At ten minutes after eight one night last week the rising bell in Beebe went off. Not only did it go off, it rang and rang and rang—quite persistently. Finally the cause of the trouble was unearthed. It was a Junior who thought she was ringing for the elevator.

* * *

One eager sophomore stumbled into her new dorm, late Friday evening to find a maid efficiently dusting ber shelves. Attempting to cure the Soph's fall blues the maid tried desperately to make gay conversation.

"My name's Edith," she ventured as she made a hasty exit from the room. Suzie Soph tossed fretfully all night plagued by dreams of future grinding. Rising early tbe next morning she dashed into tbe hall only to meet Edith, (at least she thought it was Edith). Slapping her lightly on the back, Suzie said, "Hi, Edith."

Slowly, with a look of unbelieving astonishment, the figure whirled around "I beg your pardon. I'm Miss——, head of house. Who, may I ask, are you?" Perry notes that Suzie has not left ber room since!

Free Press -

language reading exam, were all treated by last year's committee as isolated problems. Suggestions offered on this basis cannot escape inconsistancy. By tbis we mean, tbat because we know that proposing changes necessitated compromise, these compromises must be worked out in relation to a fundamental hypothesis. One that might be offered is that an educated person's worth to society lies not in the knowledge he accumulates, but in his capacity to use the faculties he has developed through meeting problems as a student.

Our object here, is to make public a dissatisfaction with (a) tbe organization of the Student Education Committee and (b) the method in which tbe committee approached its work. We realize that many persons on campus will agree, many disagree with certain statements in this letter. We hope, however, that this will not provoke an irate flood of letters to *News*, but that it will initiate in many, who have constructive ideas to offer, the desire to put their ideas on paper and forward them to the person who can do the most about them, Alice Birmingham.

Marilyn B. Caplan '47
Helen Storey Carlton '47

Because of the extremely heavy schedule of the Freshmen, the Committee in charge of the Work Room feel that it would be better if the Class of '49 did not participate in their contest. However, any individual Freshman who would like to do ao will be very welcome.

Winfield Scott to Read Selections from Poetry

First Poet's Reading to Feature Literary Editor Of Providence Journal, Recipient of Awards

Winfield Townley Scott will read selections from his poetry at the first Poet's Reading of the term, Monday, October 22, at 4:45 p.m. in Pendleton Hall. His lecture is the first in a series of readings by American poets sponsored by Miss Elizabeth Wheeler Manwaring, Chairman of the Department of English Composition.

Four books of Mr. Scott's poetry have been published. His latest volume, *To Marry Strangers*, is largely a collection of love poetry. His earlier editions, *Biography for Traman*, *Wind the Clock*, and *The Sword on The Table*, have earned several prizes, including the Shelley Memorial Award and the Guarantor's Award of "Poetry, a Magazine of Verse."

Born in Haverhill, Massachusetts in 1910, Mr. Scott was graduated in 1931 from Brown University, where he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa. After college he held various teaching and newspaper jobs. Since 1941 he has been literary editor of *The Providence Journal*.

This lecture is Mr. Scott's second public appearance at Wellesley. Two years ago he presented some of his poetry at a recital of the Verse-Speaking Choir.

Other poets in the series are Rolfe Humphries, who will read November 6; Robert Frost, November 13; and David Morton, November 19.

Betty Blue -

(Continued from Page 1)

three years.

"The campus of Santo Tomas University is 55 acres in size. The two largest concrete structures were the Main Building, in which most of the women were housed, and the Education Building—for men only. Children under 10 lived with their mothers in two small frame structures, the Annex to the College of Education and the School of Engineering. Thirty persons were crowded into an ordinary sized school room. When the internees were first taken to Santo Tomas, the buildings were filthy. The plumbing was out of order. There were no showers. We had no chairs or beds. The Japanese did not even feed us until the first of June. We installed showers, repairs, plumbing, and bought food witb funds supplied by the Philippine chapter of the American Red Cross. As time went on internees built tbemselves shanties in which to cook, eat, and visit with friends. Finally the Japanese granted permission for families to sleep in the sbanties, and thereby began one of the most interesting chapters of life in an internment camp. These shanty areas were appropriately christened Froggy Bottoms, Jungletown, and Jerkville. The names of streets were reminiscent of old times—Park Avenue, and Picadilly Circus. Our shanty was situated on a path along which ran a drainage ditch so we named the thoroughfare Riverside Drive. And in these rude huts the young children of Santo Tomas grew up.

"The Japanese did not maltreat us in our camp individually. During the first months of camp three British seamen escaped. The Japanese caught them, forced them to dig their own graves, and sbot them. There were a number of Americans who were executed for various reasons, all of them connected with the refusal to cooperate with the Japanese authorities. There were isolated cases of beating and removal of internees from Santo Tomas to the torture chambers of the prison at Fort Santiago in Manila. It was the mental strain and diet deficiency which were so harrassing. Many times they did not carry out their constant threats, but they were so inconsistent that we never knew what to expect. We had a number of Japanese commandants who were cruel in varying degrees.

"One of the deepest tragedies of internment was that the young children had to grow up in such an atmosphere of privation, insecurity, and excess stimulation. They learned to eat out of tin cans and drank out of battered tin cups. They spent the most formative years of their lives in a prison camp. The ideal of the child living with his mother in the Annex is expressed in the plaintive question of one young boy, 'Daddy, when I grow up may I live in the Main Building?'

"In spite of all obstacles we tried to normalize our life as much as possible. The second month of camp a school was organized. There were classes from the first grade through the fourth year of high school. In addition, courses were offered for college, adult, and business students. In many classes we had one book for six students.

"We also organized a hospital in the early days of Santo Tomas. All our civilian physicians and dentists in Manila, including the missionary doctors, were interned and they contributed their efforts. We had 70 army nurses captured at the fall of Corregidor in addition to civilian nurses. Early in internment we had the foresight to purchase stocks of drugs, but they would have been completely inadequate had it not been for a large shipment of medical supplies received from the American Red Cross in December of 1943. The Japanese allowed no further shipment of supplies after that. Nor would they allow Filipino and Spaniah organizations or individuals to assist us.

"Now we come to the most important subject of all—food. We were hungry from tbe very beginning, but no one was dying of malnutrition. Our food was unappetizing and lacking in minerals, vitamins, and proteins, but at least we had enough to maintain life. We had a few native vegetables, bananas, and calamansis (a fruit similar to the lime, only smaller), occasionally a little caracao meat, but our diet consisted mostly of rice, corn, red kidney beans, and mo go beans.

Every week the rations were smaller until in January, 1945 2-5 lb. of food was issued to each internee per day.

One of our neighbors happened to pass a man's shanty just as he was skinning a cat, and she was sick the rest of the day. The last month the death rate was six a day. The bodies were taken out of camp in rickety wooden boxes on a hand-drawn cart. Relatives were not allowed to attend the burial.

"By February we thought we couldn't carry on much longer. Since the first bombing of Manila by American planes on September 21, we had been buoyantly optimistic. Then we heard rumors of the landings on Leyte, and subsequently of those at Lingayen. We had the Americans in Manila 100 times in those four months. And when the great day finally arrived, we didn't know it."

Stags, Band, Informality At O.C. Fest

"It was a wonderful dance with a tremendous post-war stag line!" With these words Ginny Beacb '47, head of Freshman council, described the C.A.-Outing Club Sport Dance for Freshmen, held last Saturday night at Alumnae Hall, to the music of the "Techtonians." Entertainment was furnished in an intermission by Outing Club President M. A. Barrows who led an exhibition of square dancing.

The Freshman Council of the Christian Association of M.I.T. arranged the music and the men. And, said Ginny, men there were in abundance, about equally divided between the navy and civilians. "It was so good to see tweed jackets again," she said.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Kerby-Miller, Mrs. Gerard Neville and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Cale were chaperones for the dance.

The dance committee consisted of Charlotte Nelson '47, tickets; Margo Downing '47, hostesses; Sylvia Morse '48, refreshments; Dorothy Honiss '48, check room; Doris Summers '48, refreshments; Betsy Anchors '49, door committee, and Lenny Harlow '49, door committee.

"The dance was so easy to give, and everyone enjoyed themselves," committee members said, "We are heartily in favor of more 'get-acquainted' class dances."

Classieal Club Members Will Hold First Meeting, Report on Books Read

Wellesley's Classical Club will hold its first meeting of the year, Wednesday evening, October 24, in Shakespeare to discuss books read by various members in connection with their majors. Members of the college community are invited to attend.

Classical Club devotes itself to the pursuit of culture through the classics. This year's officers are Certrude Dole, '46, President; Priscilla Whitcomb '47, Vice-President; and Ann Childs '47, Secretary-Treasurer.

Tickets for the Mayling Soong Foundation Lectures will be given out Monday and Tuesday morninga October 15 and 16. All who signed for tickets may go. A list is on the Forum Board—first come first served. Tickets are nontransferable.

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Irwin Shaw's New Play Very Faulty

Irwin Shaw may be a promising young playwright and Frank Sundstrom may be a renowned Swedish actor, but The Assassin at the Plymouth Theatre deserves little more than condemnation. The play could enlist neither sympathy nor whole hearted attention. One almost wished that the "Shut up" directed to a single character might have been extended to the entire cast.

Although The Assassin was unfortunate in its players, the play itself is far below the mark Mr. Shaw himself has set for us. His previous one act play, *Bury the Dead*, about war casualties who refuse to be buried has been acted with some success by almost every little theatre group in America. Numerous short stories indicate, too, appreciable talent. The Assassin, however, relapses into an earlier group of less worthy attempts.

The play deals with the fight of the De Gaullists against Admiral Darlan and their anger when the Allies, notably Americans, recognize him as their national head. The theme, as stated by an underground leader, maintains that it is the "quality of a man's soul" rather than the color of his politics which matters. Talky, sentimental speeches voice this theme as well as a medley of other minor ones. Not content with themes and propagandist attempts Mr. Shaw has added a very stilted and artificial romance. For this reason, the last scene which is centered on the two supposed lovers fails to excite emotional response.

Yet Mr. Shaw has done justice to some of his scenes. The one in which the prospective assassin declares his three combined motives for undertaking the murder of Admiral Vespery seemed particularly effective. Conversations between the French generals and, then, the generals and the American cynic were very well written. These attractions, however, have been eclipsed by more striking defects.

The villain of The Assassin, include here presumably Admiral Darlan (Admiral Vespery in the play), is a thoroughly obnoxious opportunist, who is aspiring to the dictatorship of France if not of all Europe. Mr. Shaw would have done well here to follow the example of his predecessor, William Shakespeare. The latter realized the importance of endowing each of his characters with at least one winning trait. Even his Iago had a sense of humor. Consequently Jose Ferrer could have stolen the show at any moment. Roger de Koven as Admiral Vespery, the villain of the waxed moustache school was foiled from the start.

The hero of the play, Robert De Mauny, superficially a Royalist dilettante, intrinsically a courageous intellectual, is the one character which could appeal to an audience. Frank Sundstorm in the role made a handsome hero with pleasing accent, but his acting was too jerky and overdramatic to be effective. Clay Clement's General Mousset was subtle and realistic. William Hansen's Monsieur Popinot was amusing, especially his repeated requests for "a pint of vermouth." The performances of the other characters, however, were stiff and uneven. Part of the trouble lies with the director, Mr. Gabel, who has failed to reconcile conflicting styles of acting.

The sets as realistically designed by Boris Aronson were probably the most attractive part of the production, so it was fortunate that the audience in the balconies and back orchestra were requested to move forward. The Assassin seems merely another propaganda attempt which, unless vitally reorganized, will not long escape the workings of Broadway justice.

P. H. '48.

Campus Critic

Heroism Marks Opening Night Of Symphony

Heroism marked the pair of concerts last weekend opening the sixty-fifth season of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Under the direction of Serge Koussevitzky, the performance of Beethoven's music was dedicated to the peace of the world, and to the heroism which has made it possible."

A new atmosphere pervaded Symphony Hall. It was not just the reappearance of formal clothes among the concertgoers, neither was it the new face on the concert bulletin. Nor was it merely the absence of the *Star Spangled Banner*. With the burden of wartime anxiety lifted, the music took on a new meaning for players and listeners alike. It was no longer an escape, nor a solace. Rather, the music assumed a deep intrinsic value of its own, elevating the participants to the highest spiritual plane.

A musical apex of heroism was reached in the playing of Beethoven's Third Symphony in A flat major, Op. 55. The eloquent grandeur of the symphony bespoke an astounding imagination, daring and aggressive in its strength of conviction. The Leonore Overture No. 3, Op. 72, of Beethoven, opened the program, evoking the same emotional uplift in its brilliant assertion of the musical originality as the symphony. Aaron Copland's Suite from the Ballet, *Appalachian Spring*, was played for the first time in Boston. This admirable "picture" music suggested a variety of feelings about spring — hopeful expectancy, glorious relief after the hardship of winter, and the serenity of young lovers.

The musicians themselves contributed no little heroism to the occasion. Dr. Koussevitzky tended to drag the famous funeral march until it almost stood still. But on the whole, his profound understanding of Beethoven would seem to dub him a kindred spirit. The skilled coordination of players in the lively scherzo of the symphony was one piece of evidence, among many, that the Boston Symphony is one of the finest orchestras in the world.

The next concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra will be Friday afternoon, October 12, at 2:30, and Saturday evening, October 13, at 8:30. Conducted by Serge Koussevitzky, the Orchestra will give the following program.

Mozart, Overture to *Idomeneo, Re di Oreto*,, K. 366
Martinu, Symphony No. 3 (first performance)
Sibelius, *The Swon of Tuonela*, Legend from the *Kavola*, Op. 22, No. 3
Sibelius, Symphony No. 1 in E minor, Op. 39

NEWS STAFF TRYOUTS
4:40 Thursday, October 11
for '48 and '49

"The Blue Danube" Is Excellent Fun for All

Bemelmens' New Book Satirizes Conditions in Nazi Germany: He Has Illustrated it Himself with Humor and Wit

The Blue Danube by Ludwig Bemelmans. Illustrated by the Author. New York, the Viking Press, 1945. 153 pages.

In The Blue Danube, Ludwig Bemelmans turns his own special wit and humor into a biting indictment of Nazi Germany. With sad tenderness, he tells the story of Anton Fischer, who lives and raises radishes on an island in the Danube opposite the town of Regensburg. Anton's sisters Martha and Anna, and their beautiful niece Leni also inhabit the island. They aid Anton in the cultivation of his famous white radishes, which, sliced thinly so that they open fanwise, are delicious when served with the beer that made Regensburg famous. The Fischers live very simply, supported solely by the radishes. Indeed, confides Mr. Bemelmans, "the teacher of natural history once a year stopped his entire class on its morning walk and, pointing to the Island, used it as a primitive model to explain the life of the early lake dwellers."

The radish-raisers are modest, good, unassuming people who mind their own business. Nevertheless they incur the wrath of the heirrarchy of Nazis of Regensburg. Why? Because, to begin with, the orderly minds of the Nazis resent the capricious, irresponsible nature of their island, which according to the tides and the seasons, changes its contours, shifts aimlessly from north to south, from east to west, and is at times even entirely submerged.

When old Anton comes to purchase a handkerchief from the dry goods merchant, who is also the Gauleiter, the Gauleiter's resentment flares up. He shrieks insultingly at the old man, branding him a Bolshevist swine. Anton leaves the store, saying that he weeps for the Deutschland and the Fuhrer. The Gauleiter runs into the street after the old man shouting, "That is exactly what I have been waiting to hear from you," whereupon begins the organized persecution of poor old Anton at the hands of the Nazi officials.

Mr. Bemelmans' characterizations are masterful, particularly his portrait of the Gauleiter, whom he calls "the animal with the voice." The Gauleiter is aided in his evil acts by the Assessor, whom Mr. Bemelmans labels "the Poet" because his verses, rhymed declamations against Roosevelt, Morganthau, Eisenhower, old Anton, and the Jews, appear frequently in the party newssheet. Other leading characters are a young French prisoner of war and the Bishop, who consecrates Anton's irresponsible island to the church.

In telling his tale of the trials and tribulations of Anton, Mr. Hemelmans gives himself a chance to sattirize the entire social order of Nazi Germany. His little allegory, so humorously simplified, is notably comprehensive. He satirizes party discipline, party purges, the economic order, scarcity of food and materials, ersatz foodstuffs and supplies, Nazi uniforms and marching, Nazi belief in their own invincibility, Nazi conduct during an air raid, the treatment of prisoners of war, and finally love under the Nazis, as exemplified by the Gauleiter's esteem for Anton's neice. The animal with the voice's tender affection for Leni is immortalized by the Poet's lines:

I, you, Danube, blue, your hand, golden band,
sunset, duty, war, far away sad and gay,
girl, moonligbt, kiss, and bended knee,
Pfaffen, blood, Fatherland, the Fuhrer, you and me.

The end of the story is sad, even bitter. Although the Gauleiter and the Assessor have both been liquidated, the brave Anton, the only citizen of Regensburg who does not cringe and fawn before the party officials, is arrested and put on the list to be shot. When be is arrested in his beer garden he looks for support to resist. The others all turn their faces; they pretend they do not know Anton. The old man is locked up, and the townspeople who watched in silence and offered no resistance stand together like cattle in the rain, like "patients waiting for the white-coated attendants to take them back into the asylum."

There is a definite moral to Mr. Bemelmans' story, a warning that we should not avert our faces and offer no resistance, like the people in the beergarden. The Blue Dannbe is a reminder that we must not coddle the Nazis, that we should not make this peace and unduly "soft" one.

The illustrations are by the author, as haunting and witty as the story itself.

G. R., '46.

Time Off For . .

Movies

"Lady on a Train" is a comedy-mystery starring Deanna Durbin in an unsuccessful attempt to create a new type of role for her. As entertainment it is fairly enjoyable, although Hollywood still has a long way to go before it perfects the art of making moving pictures. The plot consists of a murder which Miss Durbin, as Nicki, sees from a train window, and which she manages to solve, acquiring a husband in the process. Although some of the scenes are serious, the emphasis is more on the comic side, fortunately avoiding slapstick.

Nicki is a California debutante who travels to New York, and sees a murder in a warehouse while stopped in a station. So that she can solve it without benefit of the police department (Hollywood always seems to begrudge policemen their duties), the time is set on Christmas Eve, when no policeman will listen to Nicki's flustered account of the murder. She therefore enlists the help of an effeminate young author of mystery stories (played by David Bruce) and the chase begins, from country estate to night club and back-alley warehouse. Apparently confused by Miss Durbin's capabilities, the producers give her two songs to sing for no other reason than that they think the public expects her to.

"Silent Night" is well sung, but her extravagant poses while doing it are entirely unsuited to the nature of the song. The other, "Give Me a Little Kiss, Will You Huh," is sung in a deep alto voice that no one knew Deanna possessed, and is quite sickening. Songs like that should be left to Lauren Bacall.

Durbin No Comedienne

Good comedians are rare indeed, and Miss Durbin is not one of those few. She seems to be unsure of herself in a comic role, and decides to use the dead-pan approach as the safest policy. It

(Continued on Page 6)

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"BEAUTIFUL CHEAT"
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SUN. thru WED.
Deanna Durbin - Ralph Bellamy
In
"LADY ON A TRAIN"
—Also—
Jack Oakie - Peggy Ryan
In
"ON STAGE EVERYBODY"
THURS. - FRI. - SAT.
ATTRACTIONS TO BE SELECTED

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Barbara Stanwyck
Dennis Morgan in
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and
"RADIO STARS ON PARADE"
with Frances Langford
Wally Brown
All Star Cast

COLONIAL THEATRE
NATICK, MASS.
Thurs., Fri., Sat. Oct. 11-12-13
Barbara Stanwyck
Dennis Morgan
"CHRISTMAS IN CONNECTICUT"
General Dwight D. Eisenhower's
"THE TRUE GLORY"
Friday, Columbus Day—Cont. Performances Starting at 2 P. M.
Sun., Mon., Tues. Oct. 14-15-16
Peggy Ann Garner-Allyn Joslyn
"JUNIOR MISS"
Edmund Gwenn-Phyllis Thaxter
"BEWITCHED"
No Evening Performance, Tues., Oct. 16
Theatre Being Used for Special Town Meeting
Starts Wed., Oct. 17
"INCENDIARY BLONDE"
"TWICE BLESSED"

STAGE
The Assassin with Frank Sundstrom. Final week PLYMOUTH
Spring in Brozil, new musical starring Milton Berle SHUBERT
The Winter's Tale with Henry Faniell, Florence Reed, Jessie Royce Landis. SECOND THEATRE
GUILD PLAY. Through Oct. 20 COLONIAL
Beggars are Coming to Town with Paul Kelly, Luther Adler, Dorothy Comingore. Through Oct. 20 WILBUR

IN PROSPECT
"The Rugged Path" with Spencer Tracy. Opening Oct. 15 for two weeks
"The Secret Room" directed by Moss Hart. Cast headed by Frances Dee. Opening Oct. 22
"Oklahoma," opening Oct. 22 for eight weeks
Boston Opera Company opening Oct. 21 for three weeks
"Strange Fruit," Lillian Smith's dramatization of her own novel. Opening Oct. 29 for two weeks
Platoff Don Cossacks will open the Celebrity Series Sunday afternoon, Oct. 28

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Sue Kuehn, '47, Leads Glamorous Life as Ed

"Fred Allen was so funny, all I had to do was laugh," was Susan Kuehn's, '47, way of describing how easy it was to converse with the well-known star of screen and radio.

Now, though, nothing would phase Sue, who as a guest editor of *Mademoiselle* spent the month of June in New York, daily meeting and interviewing famous personalities. She was among 14 girls chosen from colleges all over the country to help edit the college issue of *Mademoiselle*.

"We had a marvelous time; lived at the Barbizon—and I met Ida Lupino, Louise Ranier, Thomas Mann," Sue enumerated, adding a long list of leaders in the world of fashion.

The life was glamorous and exciting, but the guest editors worked for their titles. Office hours were from nine to five, during which time each of the girls worked with an editor as his assistant. Guest editors were required to attend frequent fashion shows where they discussed college girls' favorites in styles with the fashion experts. Sue laughed as she recalled the afternoon at a showing of new hats by leading designers when each of the girls was given ten minutes, the materials with which to make a hat, and told to create. Then came the embarrassing moment—each editor had to model her own hat before the designer-judges.

Sue's specialty was working in the fiction department; in this connection she wrote book reviews and co-edited the column, "We Hitch Our Wagon to a Star." In this capacity she went along to many interviews with other guest editors who were conducting the interviews. Her own contribution to this column was an impression of Thomas Mann. She also did the column, "Passports," which was a short sketch on each author contributing to that issue.

Sue competed with about 700 other students for a guest editorship by doing several assignments sent out by *Mademoiselle* to girls interested in the competition. The subjects of her assignments were varied, and some of them required as a background opinions at Wellesley. The final assignment, for which she won the prize of a $50 war bond, was a criticism of the fiction printed in *Mademoiselle*.

The only drawback to the whole thing, as Sue sees it, is that "I won't be eligible to try again."

Calendar

Thursday, October 11: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Nancy F. Dunn, '46. *3:40 p.m., Pendleton Hall. Dr. Rupert Emerson, Alternate to the U. S. Delegate to all UNRRA conferences, will speak on his experiences with UNRRA. (Forum.) 4:00 p.m., Green Hall, Faculty Assembly Room. Academic Council.

Friday, October 12: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Mrs. Curtis. *4:40 p.m., Pendleton Hall. Lecture: "Progreso Social en el Mundo Hispanico." by Senora Ruiz-de-Conde. Department of Spanish. (Spanish Department.)

Saturday, October 13: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Mrs. Horton.

Sunday, October 14: *11:00 a.m., Memorial Chapel. Preacher, Rt. Rev. Henry K. Sherrill, Bishop of Massachusetts.

Monday, October 15: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Mrs. Horton. *7:30 p.m., Pendleton Hall. Lecture. "The Framework of Japanese Society," by Lawrence K. Rosinger of the Foreign Policy Association. (Mayling Soong Foundation.) *7:00-7:30 p.m., Tower Court. French Songs. (Le Centre Francais.)

Tuesday, October 16: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Miss Stark. *4:40 p.m., Pendleton Hall. Lecture. "Japan Without Empire," by Miriam S. Farley of the Institute of Pacific Relations. (Mayling Soong Foundation.) 6:15 p.m., Cazenove. Forum—Mayling Soong Foundation Dinner.

Wednesday, October 17: *8:15 a.m., Chapel. Leader, Miss Dennis. 4:40 p.m., Tau Zeta Epsilon House. Lecture, "Budgets," by Miss Wyckoff, Economics Department. Open to seniors, graduate students, and married students of all classes. (Marriage Lecture Committee.) 8:30 p.m., Alumnae Hall. Paul Robeson, basso, assisted by Lawrence Brown and William Schatzkamer, pianists. The program will include music by Mozart, Monteverde, Bach, and Moussorgski: English ballads and negro spirituals. (Wellesley Concert Series.)

Movies -

(Continued from Page 5)

must be admitted, however, that this is partly the fault of the script, which does not allow her opportunity to display talent. The supporting cast, which includes Ralph Bellamy, Dan Duryea, Edward Everett Horton, and George Coulouris, is adequate, but there is so much emphasis on Miss Durbin that none of them has a large part.

It is unfortunate that the script of "Lady on a Train" is so imperfect. J. L. '47.

WBS -

(Continued from Page 1)

tended radio summer school this year and plan to give special training to the various committees. Ruth Jacoby, head of announcing, attended NYU Radio School which is affiliated with CBS. Jane Carman '46, head of script, Lee Emery '47, head of acting, and Marie Bransfield were at the Northwestern School, which is connected with NBC. The other members cooperating in this training program are: Grace Schechter '46, head of directing; Chorale Cook '46, head of recorded music; Joan Tomajan '47, head of live music; Ann Coit '47, head of publicity; Ann Titchener, campus news editor; Jo Lundholm, program manager, and Carolyn Warner, secretary.

As the schedule is now set up, the 8:00-8:30 program will include reading the index board and music. At 5:00 in the afternoon the listening assignments for Music 206 will be broadcast. Music will fill the period devoted to original shows. A brief program of varied music will precede the symphony hour, which will be broadcast from 8 to 9:00.

The radio board is working on plans to clear up the reception difficulties. From a survey taken last year, it was found that much of the difficulty in the houses was due to the fact that the student radios could only pick up two stations. Since WBS is broadcast by electricity instead of by wave lengths, a more powerful radio is needed to pick up WBS programs.

Maillard -

(Continued from Page 1)

Germany, jammed in a cattle car with hundreds of others, and without food or water for five days and nights.

Escaped from Train

With the American advance, the Germans decided to remove some of the prisoners at Buchenwald further into Germany—to Dachau. While enroute, Major Maillard escaped from the train. He wandered back and forth over the Czech frontier and on May 1, 1945, finally ran into an American Army. On V-E Day, he was in Paris celebrating the victory.

Major Maillard is now in the United States on a special mission for the French Ministry of Information.

Soong -

(Continued from Page 1)

dinner at Cazenove at which Dr. Douglas C. Haring, sociologist and anthropologist, will discuss the problem of changing the Japanese way of thinking. Dr. Haring who was educated in this country and in Japan, taught for seven years in various Japanese schools and administered relief in Tokyo after the earthquake in 1923. Since 1927 he has been associate Professor of Sociology at Syracuse University, from which he is now on leave to serve two years as visiting lecturer at the School for Overseas Administration at Harvard.

Miss Mary Treudley, Assistant Professor of Sociology, who has arranged this series of lectures believes that at this critical period in world history when so much effort is being directed toward the construction of the postwar world and when it is so imperative that we develop a better understanding of the defeated countries, these lectures on Japan and the Japanese will be of greatest interest. The main difficulty to date, Miss Treudley declares, has been her race with the State Department, for four different speakers whom she has scheduled for the series have been whisked off to Japan or to Europe to do government work. Barring further difficulties, however, two more lecturers will appear for the Foundation in February, one of whom will be Dean William Johnstone of the School of Government of George Washington University. He has chosen as his topic "The American Occupation of Japan and its Effects."

For the information of those who are interested in a further investigation of the ideas of next week's lecturers, books and magazine articles by all three of them may be found in the college library.

College Bureau Offers Counsel To Job-Hunters

"Students who are interested in knowing more about the opportunities for permanent and volunteer positions, as well as those who are considering further training, will find the facilities of the Placement Office valuable," stated Miss Elizabeth Rapp of the Placement Office. "Registration entitles each individual to the services of our office for as many years after graduation as she may desire them. This service includes the compiling of credentials and the securing of recommendations."

Vocational counseling in general and information about specific job oportunities will be of particular interest to students who wish positions after graduation. There are a wide variety of special training and scholarship announcements for those interested in further training. The reading room in the office contains books, pamphlets, and newspaper articles covering a variety of fields. These are available to students at all times.

Lantzeff -

(Continued from Page 3)

For a few years, Mr. Lantzeff taught in secondary schools in California. In 1933 he decided to work for his Ph.D. while assisting in the translation of Russian at the University of California. Later he was made head teaching assistant in European History, and in 1943 his Ph.D. thesis, entitled *Siberia in the Seventeenth Century*, was published by the University of California. He has also written two articles on the history of Siberia, several book reviews, and a chapter on "Moscovite Russia," which will appear in the *Harvard Handbook of Slavic Studies*.

Wellesley welcomed Mr. Lantzeff in 1943, where he is giving his attention to the history of Russian, and his spare time to chess and detective stories—"of the adventurous type."

Engaged

Lillian Lee '48 to Ferdinand Chin Yee, Lingnan University.

Around the Vil

Comes Fall, comes rain . . . so naturally there's nothing you need so much as one of HILL AND DALE'S wonderful sou'wester and slicker combinations. These little numbers are a steal from the Gloucester fishermen and who knows how to combat rainy weather better than they do? P.S. When you're in HILL AND DALE be sure to take a look at their athletic socks, which are on sale for a mere 59c a pair.

* * *

It's still early Fall, but that doesn't mean that the North wind won't send your hat skittering down the street or the bottom of your formal swirling into mud puddles just as you're all set for that big date. To avoid life's little inconveniences just call Wellesley 1600 for LE BLANC TAXI. They'll take you to your destination with nary so much as a bair pin out of place.

* * *

Hey there! It's silly to go trotting in to Boston to have work done on your fur coat. B. L. KARTT can fix your fur coat so it looks better than new. And that's not all this versatile gentleman will do. He will do your cleaning in four days and all the work is guaranteed.

* * *

Was there ever a college girl who didn't have some furniture that just didn't fit in her room? If you're anything like us you have a few odds and ends of furniture that are forever gracing the back of the closet. Best idea we've had in ages is to take these things over to the CANDLEWICK CABIN next to the Ford Motor Company. The CABIN, which is Wellesley's community furniture and clothing exchange, will pay you very good prices. So you'd better trot the excess pieces over.

* * *

Need a little sometbing to cheer up your room on these rainy October days? FRASER'S in Wellesley Hills have just the plants you want. Choose from their paperwhite bulbs, begonias, philodendron, and ferns and we promise your room will look bright as a penny. P.S. FRASER'S will telegraph flowers for you, anytime anywhere.

* * *

Going to class is one of those things you just can't overlook when you're in college. But going to class means that you're out of your room. This in turn means that you may miss an important message from that certain somebody. HUNTER'S has solved this problem very neatly. They have a wonderful supply of "leave a note" gadgets which you put on your door. They are just the thing and what's more they come in class colors.

* * *

As you may have discovered by now time is something which there's never enough of when you're in school. Therefore the moral of this little story is don't waste your time trying to squeeze all your summer cottons into a handkerchief box so you can send them home. COLLEGE TAXI will do all your packing and crating for a mere pittance. Next time you have anything from a radio to a tea set to send just take it down to them and save yourself wear and worry.

Bunny.

Robeson -

(Continued from Page 1)

fame from his interpretation of the American folk song. He introduced "Ballad for Americans" in 1938, and is well known for his rendition of "Ole Man River," which will be included on the program at Wellesley. Mr. Robeson has been guest artist on innumerable radio programs, has appeared in many moving pictures, and has been a feature recording artist for Columbia and R. C. A. Victor.

Perhaps Mr. Robeson's most striking quality as an artist is his versatility, which is illustrated by his outstanding college record. At Rutgers, Mr. Robeson was a "four-letter man," winning the coveted "R" in football, baseball, track and basketball; he was an All-American football player for two years in succession. His record as a scholar is equally brilliant. He was a Phi Beta Kappa in his Junior year at Rutgers, was Commencement orator, and was chosen as the "ideal type of college student."

Mr. Robeson received his M.A. from Rutgers, and in 1939, got his law degree from Columbia University. Languages are his hobby, and he speaks fluently in Chinese, Spanish, Russian and Gaelic.

My mama done tole me . . . .

-Gherin's-

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